

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

BOROUGH

Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT,

1867.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:

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1868.

A LIST
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Committee :

1. THOMAS HEDLEY, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
2. RALPH DODDS, Esq.
3. ANTHONY NICHOL, Esq.
4. ROBERT PLUMMER, Esq.
5. JOSEPH POLLARD, Esq.
6. JOHN BLACKWELL, Esq.
7. THOMAS WILSON, Esq.
8. JOHN LIDDELL, Esq.
9. HENRY PARKER, Esq.

Clerk to Committee :

JOHN ATKINSON, SOLICITOR, 72, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Medical Superintendent :

HUGH GRAINGER STEWART, M.D.

Chaplain :

REV. J. J. DAY, M.A.

Clerk to the Asylum :

ROBERT SCOTT.

Matron :

MISS H. M. WELHAM.



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Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Committee of Visitors for 1867 to Her Majesty's Justices of Peace for the Borough and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, presented at a Special Meeting, held on the 21st day of January, 1868.

THE Committee of Visitors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum have, in obedience and pursuant to the 62nd section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to make their Annual Report to the Bench upon the state and management of the Asylum during the past year.

On the 31st day of December, 1867, the number of patients in the books was as follows, viz.:—71 males and 63 females; total, 134; being an increase of 6 as compared with the previous year (when the numbers were 64 males and 64 females: total, 128). Of these, 53 males and 44 females—total, 97—were confined at the Temporary Asylum, at Bensham, and 15 males and 19 females—total, 34—were at the Farm Ward, at Coxlodge, and 2 males and 1 female were absent from the Asylum on trial, all Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the Union.

The admissions during the past year have been 20 males and 17 females—total, 37; the discharges 6 males and 15 females—total, 21; and the deaths 7 males and 3 females—total, 10.

The Asylum at Bensham continues overcrowded; but as the increase during the past year in the number of patients has been only 6, compared with 18 during the previous year, the Committee hope that the Asylum, with the additional accommodation provided at Coxlodge, referred to in their last report, will be found sufficient for the requirements of the borough until the new Asylum is completed and ready for the reception of the patients.

The cost of maintenance is continued still at 14s. a week for each patient.

The Committee have not been able to make a reduction in consequence of the high price of provisions, and the payment of the annual rental of £400 for Bensham Asylum; also, the additional expenses necessarily incurred in the management of two

separate establishments for such a limited number of patients. The Committee, however, expect to make a reduction as soon as the new Asylum at Coxlodge is ready for the reception of the patients.

The Asylum, under Dr. Hugh Grainger Stewart, the Medical Superintendent, and the officers under him, has been conducted to the satisfaction of the Committee: the house and all the apartments have invariably been found clean and orderly.

The Committee visit the Asylum once in each month, and examine the state and condition of the premises, see, as far as practicable, every patient confined therein, and examine into the management of the institution. The Committee also examine the orders for the admission of all patients admitted into the Asylum since the previous visit, and discharge all patients whom the Medical Superintendent can recommend to them as recovered, or in a fit state to be sent out on trial.

The Commissioners on Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 6th day of August, 1867, and made a few suggestions, which have been carried out by the Committee.

The Commissioners reported most favourably as to the condition and management of the Asylum, and the orderly and satisfactory state in which the patients of both sexes were kept.

The rules for the management of the Asylum, referred to in the last annual report, have been found to work satisfactorily.

The Chaplain performs Divine Service in the Asylum every Wednesday, and as many of the patients as are able are allowed to attend the service at Bensham Church, and also at Gosforth Church, every Sunday, under the charge of attendants, and prayers are read by Dr. Stewart, in the Asylum, to those patients who are not in a fit state to go to church.

The patients have been well and properly attended to, and the Medical Superintendent and officers have performed their duties in this respect in a satisfactory manner.

The patients sent to the Farm Ward, at Coxlodge, are employed as before—the females in the laundry, and the males in trenching and planting the grounds, and on other farm work, under the superintendence of experienced attendants.

In reference to the new Asylum at Coxlodge, the Committee have great pleasure in reporting that considerable progress has been made during the past year, and they confidently hope that the building will be completed and ready for the reception of the patients before the close of the present year.

The Council of the Borough have ordered a further special rate for raising the additional money required for the building of the Asylum, and arrangements have been made with the

Directors of the North British Insurance Company for the loan of £30,000, to be repaid in 30 years, by equal instalments, with interest at £4½ per centum upon security of the rate, and payable by such instalments as the Committee may require. The first instalment (£10,000) has been received by the Treasurer.

Appended to this Report is a Summary of the Capital Building Account, shewing the heads of expenditure up to the present time.

THOMAS HEDLEY,
RALPH DODDS.
JOSEPH POLLARD.
THOS. WILSON.
ROBERT PLUMMER.
A. NICHOL.

Dr.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1865.				1867.			
Nov. 25.—To 1st Instalment of Loan from the Public Loan Commissioners	20,000	0	0	By purchase of Land at Coxlodge and Interest on Purchase Money	10,282	3	0
1867.				" Alteration of Farm Buildings at Coxlodge to Temporary Asylum, and Surveyor's Fee for checking Builder's Account	2,252	12	0
Jan. 22.—To 2nd Instalment of Loan from Public Loan Commissioners	5,000	0	0	" Payments to Contractor for Excavation, Mason, and Brick Work for new Asylum	7,800	0	0
Aug. 26.—To Balance of 1st Loan from Commissioners	5,000	0	0	" Payments to Contractor for Carpenter Work	2,250	0	0
" 1st Instalment of Loan from the North British Insurance Company	10,000	0	0	" Payment to Contractor for Plumbing Work	350	0	0
" Interest on Deposits up to 31st December, 1866	197	2	0	" Payment to Contractor for Plaster Work	200	0	0
" Interest to June 30th, 1867	56	1	10	" Payment to Contractor for Ironfounders' Work	120	0	0
" Ditto to December 31st, 1867	38	18	3	" Payment to Contractor for making new Approach Road, laying out Roads, &c.	269	19	10
				" Farm, permanent improvements	202	10	11
				" Drainage of Land ditto	273	3	1
				" Furniture, Fittings, &c., for Asylum	2,488	11	1
				" Drapery, Bedding, and stock of Clothing for Asylum	1,183	8	3
				" Printing, Advertising, Stationery, &c.	135	17	7
				" Rates, Tithes, &c., on Land	62	9	1
				" Repairs at Bensham Asylum	185	5	6
				" Commission to Architect and Salary of Clerk of Works	627	10	0
				" Salary of Clerk to Committee	175	0	0
				" Salary of Treasurer	50	0	0
				" Solicitor's charges on Purchase of Land, Mortgage of Rates, &c., preparing Contracts, &c.	231	6	2
				" Expenses of laying Foundation Stone of Asylum at Coxlodge	60	13	6
				" Insurance	22	16	6
				" Miscellaneous Expenses, Postage, &c.	44	19	7
				Balance in hand	29,268	6	1
					11,023	16	0
					40,292	2	1

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

REPORT, by W. L. MOFFATT, the architect, on the Progress and State of the NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM for the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, erecting at Coxlodge, from its commencement to the present date.

To the Committee of Justices appointed to provide an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GENTLEMEN,

In December of 1864 I had the honour to be appointed, by you, Architect for the Borough Lunatic Asylum, and early in 1865, of submitting to your notice the plans of two Asylums which I had executed, one in England and the other in Scotland, each possessing very distinctive and important features:—the former having the day-room accommodation arranged on the ground and first floors, the latter having the whole day-room accommodation on the ground-floor, the upper floor being appropriated solely to dormitory accommodation; and having pointed out the superior advantages which the latter system provides for the health and curative treatment of the patients (though necessarily at a greater ratio of cost), I received your instructions to prepare preliminary plans for an asylum on this principle, which should provide accommodation for 250 patients; but, at the same time, with due regard to economy in cost so far as consistent with the primary considerations, viz., the curative treatment and comfort of the patients. These plans were laid before you in April of 1865, together with a probable estimate of the cost, amounting to £18,700, obtained by a comparative cubic calculation, based on the contract of the Burntwood Asylum, near Lichfield, then nearly finished, and being approved by you, were submitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, who made alterations on the arrangement and construction, involving a considerable increase of cost. After receiving their sanction, working-plans, specification, and bills of quantities were prepared, and, in October, estimates were obtained for the several departments of the work (for which there was a large number of offers), when the total amount of the highest in each department was £35,710, and of the lowest, £25,338. 10s., showing a difference of £10,371. 10s.!! and an excess in the lowest of £6,638. 10s. over my probable estimate made from preliminary plans. This excess, though apparently large, is not matter for surprise, seeing that the estimate from preliminary plans was necessarily made from very meagre and imperfect data, and seeing that those of contractors, who had

all the same, and accurate quantities to guide them, varied from each other to the extent of £10,371. It was also, to a great extent, accounted for by the alterations made on the plans and specification by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and by the unsettled state of labour and wages in the interval between the beginning and end of 1865.

After some unavoidable delay,—arising from some of the offers that were lowest being withdrawn by the parties, and the necessary recourse, in consequence, to the next in amount, and the adjustment of miscalculations in others,—contracts were finally entered into at the total amount of £26,930, and the building was staked out on the ground, and excavations commenced, in 1866; but a strike among the operative masons and bricklayers took place at that time, and continued till March, 1867, so that very little progress was made with the mason-work during that period. Since its termination, however, the various works have progressed rapidly and satisfactorily,—the portion of the building east of the centre having been covered in, early in August, and the western portion about the middle of November. The plaster-work of the east wing is all completed, and that of the west wing is far advanced in progress. The mason-work of the entrance range of buildings, kitchen offices, medical superintendent's house, and the laundry offices, is now progressing rapidly, and the enclosure walls of airing courts will be commenced shortly.

The offer of Messrs. Mather and Armstrong, of Newcastle, for the gas-fittings, being accepted, as the lowest of a considerable number sent in for your consideration, the tubing is now all fixed in that portion of the building which is covered in. A detailed specification was prepared for the fitting-up of the steam-boilers, cooking apparatus, warming and ventilation, hot water supply, and washing machinery; and, from a number of offers submitted to you, that of Mr. Somerset, of St. Nicholas' Works, Newcastle, amounting to £1,240. 14s. 8d. was accepted, and the steam pipes are now being fixed. In the course of two or three weeks a commencement will be made to lay the wood floors in the east wing, so that there is a prospect of the building being finished by the end of this year.

The works are being executed by the several contractors in accordance with the plans and specification, and in a workman-like and satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and faithful servant,

WM. L. MOFFATT,

Edinburgh, 4 Fettes Row, March, 1868.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH ASYLUM.

BENSHAM AND COXLODGE FARM, 6TH AUGUST, 1867.

At Bensham and at Coxlodge Farm we have seen, at our visit to-day, 129 patients—67 males and 62 females; 16 of the latter and 17 of the former being at the farm, and the number at the old building being 50 males and 46 females.

The inmates at the farm are all of the most quiet, industrious class; all of them but two men, and (at present) four women, working regularly and steadily on the grounds, or in the laundry and needle-room; and the same favourable mention made last year of their appearance and condition, as well as of the general comfort of the accommodation, we have to repeat to day. It is satisfactory to have to add that better report than was then possible is now to be made of the state and prospects of the buildings for the new Asylum. The workmen's strike having ended in the winter, the work was begun early in the spring with such an efficient number of hands that already the portion of the structure designed for the female patients is ready for roofing, and a considerable part has, indeed, been slated. It is of the greatest possible importance that, during the available weather, the same number of hands should continue to be engaged, and that the planting of the estate should begin not later than the autumn. There seems to be now no reason or excuse for further delay, and we are assured there will be none.

The condition of the patients at Bensham we found to be as satisfactory to-day as, perhaps, can fairly be expected from the circumstances of grave disadvantage in which they are,—especially in the women's division. A few of the females were noisy enough; and reasonable complaints of the noise, and of other inconveniences incident to the deficiency of day-room accommodation, were made to us by several of the better kind of patients.

One of the old kitchens has had to be turned into a needle-room, and here we found nearly twenty women to-day—a creditable number to find so employed,—though the place was utterly unsuited, comfortless, and ill-ventilated. On the whole, it is to be admitted that such opportunities as the wretched old build-

ing affords for comfort or use, are made the most of; and the new superintendent, Dr. Stewart, who showed an interest in his charge as he accompanied us in our visit, has been able even to effect an improvement here and there. We are glad to remark, among other things, that he has obtained, lately, the consent of the committee to the engagement of a special night-watch for each side. The men's division is not so objectionable as the women's, and we found it, though with more patients than at last visit, in creditable order to-day.

We saw the dinner in both divisions; it consisted of soup and suet pudding; the soup was very well flavoured, but extremely little suet in the pudding; each person had half-a-pint of beer. This dinner is given twice a week, and, owing to many refusing it, extras appear to be liberally added; but the preferable course, we think, would be, as well on the latter ground as for the general health of the patients, to substitute a dinner of solid meat on one of the soup days. The dinner was properly served on both sides, and the conduct of the patients (of whom, with two or three exceptions, all were at table) very orderly.

As to the other matters of statutory enquiry, there is nothing new to report. The same numbers continue to be employed; to attend church out of doors, or the daily prayers, and the service by the chaplain on Wednesdays; to have the privilege of going beyond the premises for walks, or for Sunday visits to their friends in Newcastle; and to take part in the fortnightly dance or recreations. The clothing of both sexes is fairly good, and was properly attended to.

The admissions since the visit last year have been 41—18 males and 23 females; the discharges 24, of which 21 were recoveries; and the deaths 12, all from ordinary causes. There has been no restraint, and the seclusion has been limited to one man and three women, who have only been secluded altogether in six instances, and for very short periods. Four men and nine women are entered as taking medicine, but there is no serious case of illness.

(Signed)

JOHN FORSTER, } *Commissioners*
JOHN D. CLEATON, } *in Lunacy.*

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Committee of Visitors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Borough Lunatic Asylum.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Third Annual Report of the Asylum.

On January 1st, 1867, there were resident 128 patients.

During the year 37 were admitted, so that 165 have been under care and treatment.

21 were discharged, and 10 have died.

The numbers resident on December 31st, 1867, is 134, being greater by 6 than on the same day of the previous year.

The average daily number resident has been 130, that is an increase of 8 as compared with the previous year.

The mean annual mortality has been 7.6.

The per centage of recoveries on admissions 54.6.

The report of the Commissioners in Lunacy who visited the asylum is favourable.

The increase of patients during the year has not been so large as in 1866, and no additional accommodation has been required.

The same difficulties of management referred to in former reports continue to exist, owing to the structural defects of the old Bensham Asylum, but it is hoped that, at the end of 1868, the new asylum will be ready to receive the patients.

The cost of maintenance continues at fourteen shillings per week.

ADMISSIONS.

19 males and 14 females were admitted, for the first time, during the year, and 1 male and 3 females, who had been formerly inmates of the asylum.

The bodily health and condition of most of the cases at the time of admission was extremely bad; in a few, so low that death occurred within a short time after admission. This unhealthy state of the patients necessarily raised the mortality, and necessitated the use of extra diet and stimulants. No less than 6 of the deaths were of patients who had been less than 6 months in the asylum.

4 cases were received under 20 years of age; but the mass were between 30 and 40.

26 were suffering from the first attack, but 11 had been once or more frequently insane.

In nearly all the mental disease had existed for less than a year, and in the majority it had not been of a month's duration.

Many cases of great interest have been received during the year. M. E. B., aged 20, married, suffering from acute mania after the birth of her first child, was received almost in a dying state. For months she lay, apparently moribund, without movement, or manifesting a spark of intelligence; several medical men who saw her thought the case absolutely hopeless. By means, however, of very careful nursing and medical treatment, she gradually regained strength and reason, and was eventually discharged recovered. Such a case illustrates well the great value of asylum treatment, where good nursing, and early observation and relief of symptoms, are essential to success. For some time after this patient's return to her friends, she continued well, but soon began to decline in bodily health, and died several months after her discharge from the asylum.

The cases of T. A., a male, aged 53, married, and E. H., a female, aged 40, both of suicidal melancholy, exhibit the value of a long-continued use of the stomach-pump, as a means of introducing a sufficient quantity of suitable food into the system, when it is urgently required, and cannot otherwise be given. At various times, both of these patients have, for months together, been entirely dependent for their alimentation on the use of this instrument. Both are now much better. The man will, it is feared, never entirely regain his reason; but the female is in a fair way towards recovery.

J. B., a male, married, aged 64, was admitted, with his throat severely cut, the windpipe and gullet entirely severed, but, by a miracle, the large arteries of the neck uninjured. The food he attempted to swallow passed out by the wound in his throat, and irritated the air passages, bringing on severe fits of coughing. He complained of great thirst, and was very feverish. He was very anxious to die, and, in fact, again attempted to put an end to himself by tearing the wound open with his fingers. Recourse was had to the stomach-pump in this case, but great difficulty was experienced in passing the tube, as it was almost impossible to hit on the continuation of the gullet beyond the wound, partly owing to its being much lacerated and inflamed, and also to the resistance the patient offered. This treatment was persevered with, and a good meal was administered twice a day for a month. The patient gradually became most anxious to live, and rendered all the assistance he could to the operation which saved him. The wound healed, and, by placing his head in a certain attitude, he learned

to swallow without any of the food passing into the air passages. He was discharged recovered. The history of this case illustrates forcibly the value of proper and sufficient nourishment. The moment his system received a sufficient amount of good food and stimulant, an amendment took place in the mental health of this patient;—from desiring most ardently to die, he began to wish to live, and promoted that object by every means in his power.

Another individual, who attempted suicide by cutting his throat, was received about the same time; the wound was not so severe, and the patient is greatly improved, but his mind has suffered a severe shock, from which it is not likely it will entirely recover.

A potent cause of disease of all kinds is that condition of semi-starvation in which many of the poorer classes of our large towns must live. On the brain, this continued want of sufficient nutrition has the most disastrous effect. Some of the most violent cases that have come under treatment this year have been directly traced to long-continued deprivation of those substances which are necessary to the maintenance of the body in a healthy state. The treatment of such cases is clearly indicated by the known cause of the malady, and, if the disease has not existed too long, cure may be looked on as almost certain. In some cases the brain, during the acute stage, receives such injury that it never again performs its functions properly, and the individual becomes, during the rest of his life, a burden to his friends or the public. Taken in time, such cases need never enter an asylum; were sufficient relief administered when it ought to be, the patient would be saved from his madness, and the public the cost of his care.

E. F., a male, single, aged 30, the practice of whose art necessitated his having decent rooms and furniture for the reception of his patrons. To keep up appearances, he had long to go on a pinched diet, sometimes actually starving. This continued for months, gradually deteriorating both his body and mind. At last the inevitable crash came in an attack of acute mania. The cadaverous countenance, sunken cheeks and face, pinched by famine, were a strange contrast to the bright eye and hopeful voice which told of wealth and prosperity awaiting him, and boasted of his activity, skill, and success. The cause had been in operation for a considerable period, and the treatment had to be continued for some time before its good effects were manifested, but recovery eventually took place, and the patient was discharged.

Some of the cases were old men, paralytic, and of impaired constitutions; of course, hopeless so far as cure is concerned,

and requiring much care and attention. They are very apt to suffer from the violence of the excited, as, unfortunately, at Bensham, we have no means of separating such from them.

A female, R. P., aged 34, married, wife of an artizan, was admitted in a dying state; she had not tasted food for seven days, and was also suffering from grave bodily disease. Had earlier asylum treatment been adopted, it is probable she would have recovered; as it was, by good nursing, she was kept alive above a month, and died at last from lung-disease, which her enfeebled constitution could not withstand.

No sadder cases are received into our asylum than those of general paralysis of the insane. Six of this form of disease have been admitted, and are all hopeless; two died in the course of the year; one of these was only three days in the asylum, and another three months. Such cases augment the mortality.

Mania was the most frequent form of the mental disease, dementia next, and then melancholia, and general paralysis of the insane.

Of the whole number of those admitted, there are not above 13 in which there is any probability of cure.

Some of the cases admitted belonged to the better classes of society. It is hoped that in the new asylum there will be suitable accommodation for such cases.

DISCHARGES.

6 males and 14 females, in all 20, have been discharged recovered, and 1 female relieved. Of these, 1 was admitted in 1865, 8 in 1866, and 11 in 1867. Most of them had been less than 1 year in the asylum.

The per-centage of recoveries on the admission is, among the males, 30, and, among the females, 82, the mean being over 54 per cent.

DEATHS.

7 males and 3 females died during the year. Of these, no less than 5 were admitted into the asylum in 1867. 2 were almost moribund when brought into the house, and died within a few days. 3 were admitted in 1866, and 2 in 1865.

The mean annual mortality has been 7.6.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the community has been good, no epidemic or prevalent disease having occurred.

The Patients resident at the farm ward are much more healthy and robust than those at Bensham.

ACCIDENTS AND ESCAPES.

No accident has taken place.

Several escapes have occurred, but the patient was recovered in a day or two at most. In the case of a woman, considerable anxiety was felt, as she was known to have suicidal tendencies. She was found near the river, with her clothes wet, and it was supposed she had attempted to drown herself.

TREATMENT.

The treatment of the cases under care has been conducted on the most humane and enlightened principles. In no case has restraint of any kind been employed.

As much intercourse with their relatives and friends has been allowed the patients as possible, and many have been permitted to spend the day, and, in a few cases, even some days, at home.

Several patients who absolutely refused to take food were fed by means of the stomach pump, and, in some cases, the process had to be continued for months, twice and thrice a day. Some of those so treated have been discharged recovered, and others are much improved.

OCCUPATION.

Occupations continue to be a fruitful source of good to the patients and profit to the asylum. All the clothing has been made in the house, as well as the shoes for the men. A reference to the table of work done will show how much has been accomplished during the year.

The garden at Bensham has been cultivated entirely by the patients' labour, and has yielded a sufficient supply of vegetables for the wants of the community, and some over, which were sold. Besides the garden labour at Coxlodge, much has been done in the way of making roads, trenching, and forming mounds for the planting of the asylum estate, in accordance with the plan of Mr. John Hancock.

The farm work was mostly done by the patients; the potatoes were planted and the crop gathered by them. They also made the hay and lifted the turnips.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Wednesday morning service continues to be performed by the Rev. J. J. Day, Incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, Bensham, and Chaplain to the Asylum. These services are well attended and much valued by the patients. On Sundays, a large number of patients, of both sexes, go to the parish churches at Bensham

and Gosforth; and prayers are read in the asylum every Sunday afternoon. The chaplain visits the farm ward once a month, and holds a service.

Mr. Frederick Horsley continues kindly to instruct the asylum choir.

AMUSEMENTS.

Much attention continues to be paid to the amusement of the inmates. Dances are held weekly at Bensham, and fortnightly at Coxlodge. Several theatrical representations have taken place at both establishments.

The newspapers and periodicals are a source of much pleasure to many of the patients, and it would be desirable that a library should be available for them.

Bagatelle, cards, dominoes, and draughts are the principal resources of the winter evenings.

THE STAFF.

The only change of importance was occasioned by the resignation of Miss Chapman. Miss Welham, from Colney Hatch Asylum, was appointed by the Committee of Visitors to fill her place, and has ably performed the duties of housekeeper.

The work of the asylum has been well performed, and my thanks are due to the various officers, nurses, and attendants for their co-operation.

HUGH GRAINGER STEWART, M.D., EDIN.

Medical Superintendent.

December 31st, 1867.

TABLE I.,

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1867.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1867 - -				64	64	128
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Admitted for the first time during the year -	19	14	33			
Re-Admitted during the year - - -	1	3	4	20	17	37
Total under care and treatment during the year -				84	81	165
Discharged or Removed—						
Recovered - - -	6	14	20			
Relieved - - -	...	1	1			
Not improved - -	...	...	...
Died - - -	7	3	10			
Total discharged and died during the year - -				13	18	31
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1867, including 2 Males and 1 Female absent on trial - - - - -				71	63	134
Average daily numbers resident during the year -				67	63	130

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, December 31st, 1867.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons Admitted during the period of 2½ years -				95	95	190
Re-Admissions - - - - -				2	6	8
Total Number of Cases Admitted -				97	101	198
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged or Removed—						
Recovered - - -	13	25	38			
Relieved - - -	...	2	2			
Not Improved - -	1	...	1			
Died - - -	12	11	23			
Total Discharged and Died during the 2½ years -				26	38	64
Remaining 31st December, 1867, inclusive of those absent on trial - - - - -				71	63	134
Average Daily Numbers resident during the 2½ years - - - - -				61	59	120

TABLE III.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for each year since the Opening of the Asylum.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining, 31st Dec., 1867.			Average Numbers Resident.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Mean.	Male.	Female.	Mean.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.															
From the opening of the Asylum to Dec. 31, 1865	58	56	114	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	47	43	90	48	48	96	3.4	...	1.7	...	4.1	2.0	
1866	19	28	47	5	11	16	1	1	...	5	6	11	11	12	23	62	60	122	26.3	39.3	34.2	8.0	10.0	9.0
1867	20	17	37	6	14	20	1	1	...	7	3	10	13	8	21	67	63	130	30.0	82.3	54.6	10.4	4.7	7.6
Totals and Averages, 2½ years -	97	101	198	13	25	38	2	2	1	12	11	23	71	63	134	61	59	120	13.4	24.7	19.1	6.5	6.3	6.5

TABLE IV.

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year remaining, on the 31st December, 1867.

Years.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Discharged and Died in 1867.												Total Discharged and Died of each Admissions.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions on 31st December, 1867.													
	New Cases.			Relapsed Cases.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Male.			Female.			Total.				
	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Total.		Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.					
1865.	58	56	114	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	5	11	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	47	43	90					
1866.	18	25	43	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	12	16	28	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	8	11	12	23							
1867.	19	14	33	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	8	11	19	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	13	8	21							
Total	95	95	190	6	14	20	7	3	10	3	3	6	25	38	63	13	25	38	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	11	23	71	63	134					

Summary of the Total Admissions, 1865-1867.						
Per Centage of Cases	Recovered					Total.
	13.40	24.75	19.19			
	—	1.98	1.01			
	1.03	—	.50			
	12.37	10.89	11.61			
	73.20	62.38	67.69			
	100.00	100.00	100.00			

TABLE V.

Showing the Causes of Death during the Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASE :			
Apoplexy and Paralysis - - - - -	...	...	...
Epilepsy and Convulsions - - - - -	...	...	...
General Paralysis - - - - -	4	1	5
Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion or Decay	...	...	...
Inflammation and other Diseases of the Brain, {	...	...	...
Softening, Tumour, &c. - - - - - }	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASE :			
Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleura, and Bronchi	2	1	3
Pulmonary Consumption - - - - -	...	...	...
Disease of the Heart, &c. - - - - -	1	1	2
ABDOMINAL DISEASE :			
Inflammation of the Stomach, Intestines, or {			
Peritoneum - - - - - }	...	...	...
Dysentery and Diarrhœa - - - - -	...	...	...
Fever - - - - -	...	...	...
Erysipelas - - - - -	...	...	...
Cancer - - - - -	...	...	...
General Debility and Old Age - - - - -	...	...	...
Suicides and Accidents - - - - -	...	...	...
Total - - - - -	7	3	10
Ascertained by <i>post mortem</i> examination - - -	5	2	7

TABLE VI.

Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 month - - - - -	...	...	...	1	1	2
From 1 to 3 months - - - - -	...	2	2	2	...	2
„ 3 to 6 „ - - - - -	4	6	10	1	1	2
„ 6 to 9 „ - - - - -	1	3	4	1	...	1
„ 9 to 12 „ - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 1 to 2 years - - - - -	1	3	4	1	...	1
„ 2 to 3 „ - - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total - - - - -	6	14	20	7	3	10

ADMISSIONS, 1867.

1.—*Social Condition of those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single - - - - -	9	6	15
Married - - - - -	11	10	21
Widowed - - - - -	...	1	1
Total - - - - -	20	17	37

2.—*Occupation of those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iron Trades - - - - -	3	...	3
In-Door Trades - - - - -	11	...	11
Out-Door Trades - - - - -	4	...	4
Soldiers and Sailors - - - - -	1	...	1
In-Door Female Occupations - - - - -	...	17	17
Miners - - - - -	1	...	1
Total - - - - -	20	17	37

3.—*Causes of Mental Disease in those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hereditary - - - - -	3	5	8
Intemperance - - - - -	3	1	4
Bad Health - - - - -	4	5	9
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	1	2
Moral Cause - - - - -	3	...	3
Puerperal - - - - -	...	2	2
Masturbation - - - - -	1	...	1
Embolism - - - - -	1	...	1
Overlactation - - - - -	...	1	1
Unknown - - - - -	4	2	6
Total - - - - -	20	17	37

4.—*Ages of those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
10 to 20 years - - - - -	1	3	4
20 „ 30 „ - - - - -	5	4	9
30 „ 40 „ - - - - -	5	5	10
40 „ 50 „ - - - - -	3	3	6
50 „ 60 „ - - - - -	4	...	4
60 „ 70 „ - - - - -	2	2	4
Congenital - - - - -	...	...	...
Total - - - - -	20	17	37

5.—*Number of Attacks in those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
First - - - - -	17	9	26
Second - - - - -	2	6	8
Third - - - - -	...	2	2
Frequent - - - - -	1	...	1
Total - - - - -	20	17	37

6.—*Duration of Attacks prior to Admission.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Month - - -	7	13	20	...	...	...
2 Months - - -	5	1	6	...	...	...
3 Months - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...
4 Months - - -	2	...	2	...	...	...
5 Months - - -	1	1	2	...	...	...
6 Months - - -	1	...	1	17	15	32
1 Year - - -	-	-	-	1	...	1
2 Years - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3
3 Years - - -	-	-	-	...	...	...
4 Years - - -	-	-	-	...	1	1
Total - - -	-	-	-	20	17	37

7.—*Bodily Health of those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Good - - - - -	...	...	...
Indifferent - - - - -	6	4	10
Bad - - - - -	14	13	27
Total - - - - -	20	17	37

8.—*Mental Disease of those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania - - - - -	5	9	14
Puerperal - - - - -	...	3	3
Melancholia - - - - -	3	3	6
Monomania—Suspicion - - - - -	2	..	2
Dementia - - - - -	5	2	7
General Paralysis - - - - -	5	...	5
Total - - - - -	20	17	37

DISCHARGES, 1867.

1.—*Condition at the Time of Discharge.*

Recovered.			Relieved.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
6	14	20	...	1	1

2.—*Age at the Time of Discharge.*

Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.
10 to 20 - - - - -	...	1	1
20 to 30 - - - - -	3	4	7
30 to 40 - - - - -	1	3	4
40 to 50 - - - - -	1	5	6
50 to 60 - - - - -	...	2	2
60 to 70 - - - - -	1	...	1
Total - - - - -	6	15	21

3.—*Mental Disease of those Discharged.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania - - - - -	4	8	12
Puerperal - - - - -	...	1	1
Overlactation - - - - -	...	1	1
Melancholia - - - - -	2	3	5
Dementia - - - - -	...	1	1
Imbecility - - - - -	...	1	1
Total - - - - -	6	15	21

4.—*Duration of Mental in those Discharged.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year - - - - -	5	11	16
" 2 " - - - - -	1	2	3
" 3 " - - - - -	...	...	...
" 4 " - - - - -	...	...	...
" 5 " - - - - -	...	1	1
Congenital - - - - -	...	1	1
Total - - - - -	6	15	21

DEATHS, 1867.

1.—*Age at Death.*

Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.
10 to 20 - - - - -	...	...	...
20 to 30 - - - - -	2	...	2
30 to 40 - - - - -	...	1	1
40 to 50 - - - - -	3	...	3
50 to 60 - - - - -	1	2	3
60 to 70 - - - - -	1	...	1
Total - - - - -	7	3	10

2.—*Mental Disease of those who Died.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania - - - - -	1	...	1
Melancholia - - - - -	1	2	3
Dementia - - - - -	1	...	1
General Paralysis - - - - -	4	1	5
Total - - - - -	7	3	10

3.—*Duration of Mental Disease in those who Died.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year - - - - -	5	2	7
„ 2 years - - - - -	2	...	2
„ 3 „ - - - - -	...	1	1
Total - - - - -	7	3	10

4.—*Causes of Death.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
General Paralysis - - - - -	4	1	5
Congestion of the Lungs - - - - -	...	1	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	1	...	1
Embolism, causing Gangrene - - - - -	1	...	1
Heart Disease - - - - -	...	1	1
Pleurisy - - - - -	1	...	1
Total - - - - -	7	3	10

5.—*Post-mortem Examinations.*

Male.	Female.	Total.
5	2	7

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Balance Statement of the Income and Expenditure during the year 1867.

[illegible]

ROBERT SCOTT, CLERK AND STEWARD.

1868, March 10th.—Examined and found correct,

CHARLES SMITH, AUDITOR.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Average Weekly Cost per Patient, for Maintenance, during the Year 1867.

Headings of Expenditure	Amount.			Average.	
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions	1948	4	10	5	8 $\frac{1}{3}$
Clothing	287	1	2	0	10 $\frac{1}{3}$
Salaries and Wages	655	4	9	1	11 $\frac{1}{3}$
Necessaries	330	14	2	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surgery and Dispensary	20	16	9	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale	114	3	1	0	4
Furniture and Bedding	142	8	8	0	5
Garden and Farm	177	11	5	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rent, Rates, and Insurance	446	14	0	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Miscellaneous	254	13	8	0	9
Horse and Stable	129	8	4	0	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
Repairs	95	4	5	0	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Total	4602	5	3	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less by Sales and Produce of Labour...	27	12	2	0	1
Total Cost and Average	4574	13	1	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Work done by Female Patients, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1867.

Description of Work.	Made.	Repaired.
Sheets - - - - -	47	490
Aprons - - - - -	229	294
Linsey Dresses - - - - -	33	54
Print Dresses - - - - -	52	204
Strong Dresses - - - - -	6	...
Chamber Towels - - - - -	87	234
Flannel Petticoats - - - - -	70	77
Flannel Chemises - - - - -	19	116
Night Gowns - - - - -	14	136
Day Caps - - - - -	53	264
Night Caps - - - - -	26	99
Table Cloths - - - - -	11	134
Flannel Drawers - - - - -	33	227
Blankets - - - - -	...	23
Pillow Cases - - - - -	58	517
Glass Cloths - - - - -	9	...
Counterpanes - - - - -	...	33
Neckerchiefs - - - - -	105	52
Flannel Shirts - - - - -	12	101
Carpets - - - - -	...	8
Linsey Petticoats - - - - -	35	98
Strong ditto - - - - -	5	...
Hoods - - - - -	30	4
Bibs - - - - -	23	9
Stays - - - - -	...	34
Bed Rugs - - - - -	...	10
Handkerchiefs - - - - -	129	...
Curtains and Window Blinds - - - - -	13	8
Round Towels and Kitchen Aprons - - - - -	63	49
Tea and Kitchen Towels - - - - -	55	28
Iron Holders - - - - -	9	...
Shawls - - - - -	...	23
Black Bands - - - - -	29	...
Bonnets Trimmed - - - - -	23	10
Cotton Drawers - - - - -	2	...
Chemises - - - - -	81	773
Shirts - - - - -	43	1081
Pairs Hose - - - - -	116	1388

Work done in Tailors' Shop, from 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

Description of Work.	Made.	Repaired.
Bedside Carpets - - - - -	8	70
Blouses - - - - -	2	...
Caps - - - - -	43	...
Canvas Bags - - - - -	4	...
Drawers - - - - -	2	...
Great Coats - - - - -	1	1
Jackets, Patients' - - - - -	20	78
Do. Attendants' - - - - -	11	3
Mattress Ticks and Bed Sackings - - - - -	16	41
Pillow Ticks - - - - -	2	...
Vests - - - - -	12	113
Trowsers, pairs - - - - -	85	392

Work done in Shoemakers' Shop, from 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

Description of Work.	Made.	Repaired.
Boots and Shoes—pairs - - - - -	122½	211½
Braces altered—pairs - - - - -	30	...

Dr.

Abstract of Farm and Garden Account for the year 1867.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
To Stock on hand, 1st January—			
5 Pigs ..	..	15	0
1 Horse ..	..	17	0
		32	0
To Cash Paid for Live Stock—			
Pigs ..	..	5	17
1 Horse ..	..	28	0
1 Cow ..	..	22	0
		55	17
To Cash Paid for Tools and Implements—			
Tools ..	..	13	9
Garden Frames ..	..	3	4
Garden Shed ..	..	3	4
Rabbit Hutches ..	..	4	8
Flower Pots ..	..	2	5
		26	11
To Cash for other Payments—			
Wages ..	..	39	2
Repairing Tools ..	..	2	2
Nails ..	..	0	2
Pea Sticks ..	..	0	5
Manure ..	..	8	11
Cartage of Manure ..	..	3	8
Seeds and Plants ..	..	13	10
Butcher ..	..	0	15
Horse Shoeing ..	..	1	10
Oats ..	..	5	8
Bran and Barley Meal ..	..	5	9
Straw ..	..	6	9
Hire of Horses' Labour ..	..	8	8
		95	3

To Cash per Treasurer, Permanent Improvements—

Labour on Land ..	223	10	10
Manure ..	67	11	0
Rates and Taxes ..	11	1	5
Seeds ..	4	11	1
Farm Account Book ..	0	11	0
	307	5	4

Estimated Value of Pigs' Wash from the Asylum, at 4s. per week

10

8

0

Estimated Value of 24 Patients' Labour, at 1s. per day (9 months)

267

12

0

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash for Produce Sold ..	..	..	..
By Produce Supplied to Asylum—			
Vegetables, Sundries	..	41	14
20 Loads Potatoes, at 13s. and 15s.	..	15	16
124 Stones Pork, at 6s.	..	37	4
7½ Dozen Eggs, at 1s.	..	0	7
221½ Pounds Irish Butter, at 1s. 4d.	..	14	15
436½ Gallons Milk, at 10d.	..	20	5
27 Trusses Hay for House Horse, at 3s.	..	4	1
		134	8
By Cartage of Linen ..	..	20	16
Do. Coals ..	..	1	19
		22	15
By Cash per Treasurer, Permanent Improvements	..	..	..
Do. Crop Sold ..	..	..	..
Do. Estimated Value of Patients' Labour Improvements	..	..	..
By Estimated Value of Stock, 31st December—			
1 Horse ..	..	45	0
1 Cow ..	..	22	0
5 Pigs ..	..	13	0
Tools and Implements, 25 p. c. Depreciation	..	19	18
Turnips ..	..	16	0
18 Tons Hay, at 80s. ..	..	72	0
		187	18

By Balance against the Farm ..

5

15

6

£794

16

9

